

# THE CHRONICLE.

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., April 28, 1888.

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## THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Senator Morgan has a very interesting paper in the May number of the North American Review on Mexico. The Alabama Senator is a graceful and pleasing writer and his paper contains much of literary interest aside from its political bearing. He reviews the history and institutions of Mexico, shows why this Southern republic and our own government should be united by bonds of the strongest sympathy and why a common interest should make close allies of these two great exponents of popular government. The main purport of the paper, it can be readily seen, is to urge the adoption of the proposed Mexican treaty on the next Congress, though that point is not particularly pressed. A covert design of the Senator may also be to soothe the feelings of the Mexican government and to say something that may palliate the neglect of the last Congress to adopt the treaty. Serious fears have been entertained that the Mexicans would become offended at this neglect and that their Congress would withdraw the proffered treaty. It is much to be regretted that the treaty was not adopted. The benefits to be derived from a closer commercial connection with our Southern neighbor are so apparent, and so great, that it is a very shortsighted and selfish policy that can oppose the treaty. The wonder is that such a treaty has not all the time existed, and the railroad connections between the two countries that are now being built, make some better understanding and more intimate trade relations, an imperative necessity. The treaty would have been adopted at the last session of Congress but for the sugar refiners of the North and the Louisiana cane growers who lobbied against it.

The United States should be on better terms, not only with Mexico, but the countries of South and Central America. Our commercial interests have suffered greatly by not having a freer intercourse with these nations and their trade has been monopolized by Great Britain while the United States, by virtue of geographical proximity and ties of political kinship, should have controlled it all. This is to some extent due to the inefficiency of our merchant marine, but could be easily overcome by an arrangement of commercial treaties. It is hardly credible that Mexico should import \$3,728,912 in cotton goods from Great Britain, while from the United States, where the staple is grown at her very doors, she imports only \$1,119,288 in the same material. Yet this is true, and the aggregate of all imports from the two countries is still more disproportionate. England imports into Brazil, annually \$2,000,000 in merchandise and manufactured goods while we send that country only \$900,000 in our products. There is something wrong about this—an old maxim says *ubi ibi remedium* and the United States should look after her rights in this matter. So far as Mexico is concerned the remedy is easily divined and can be as easily effected. It lies in the adoption of the proposed treaty, which will put an end to the present abnormal state of affairs. It is a very narrow mind that can't see the great advantage we would derive from exporting to Mexico \$15,000,000 in goods that she now receives annually from other countries, and importing from there the rich and varied products of that very fertile country. But this is only viewing the matter from the standpoint of the present. Mexico is now on the royal road of progress and development and her future commerce will greatly exceed in value what it is to-day. The next Congress will be very remiss in its duty and deal a stunning blow to our commercial prosperity if the Mexican treaty is not ratified.

## ROSCOE AND CICERO.

In some particulars Conkling strikes us as being the Cicero of American politics. We don't mean that the Lordly Roscoe is possessed of the fervid eloquence which usually characterizes a man the Cicero of his day; the ex-Senator from New York is no mean orator, but the print in which he chiefly resembles the ancient Roman is his overbearing vanity. Cicero was able, beyond dispute, and so is Conkling, but the former detracted from his worth by a conscious egotism and an exaggerated idea of his self-importance, while the latter has spoiled a splendid reputation by the same conceited trait of character. Of course Conkling will hold no such place in general history as Cicero fills, it is only in the contemporary politics of this country that we have denominated him the counterpart of the great Roman. In there was a Patrician class in America, Conkling would be its advocate and ally, and if some one would speak of him in the United States Senate as the savior of his country, as Pompey spoke of Cicero in the Roman Senate, he would swell with vanity and spread his feathers just as his ancient prototype of Rome did. Cicero wrote to a friend of the condition of Rome: "We have not a statesman or the shadow of one. My friend Pompey, who might have done something sits silent and says nothing to distinguish himself by any notable deed. Cicero is unpopular and the rest are such idiots as to hope that though the constitution fall they will save their own fish ponds." This was in the days of Cato and Julius Caesar, yet Cicero thought them all "idiots" except his illustrious self. If Conkling were to express his views thus freely, his opinion of American statesmen would be just about as flattering as that which Cicero entertained of his Roman contemporaries.

There is a point in the history of each of these men that will admit of a comparison as well as their characters. Cicero was banished

and Conkling may be considered as suffering a like punishment. Conkling, no doubt, thinks the half-breeds who forced him out of his place in the Senate as infamous as Clodius and the gang of demagogues that made Cicero fly from Rome. But here the likeness ceases and the ousted American shows up in a better light than the expatriated Roman. Cicero spent the days of his banishment in pitiful repinings and longings to return, but Conkling has gracefully retired to the practice of his profession and is accumulating a handsome fortune in the pursuit of his lucrative business.

## FACTORIES WANTED HERE.

The Banner, in speaking of the rapid advancement Tennessee is now making in home industries, says, "Clarksville, Columbia and Murfreesboro each have large establishments of different kinds that are continually improving." This is true, as regards to Clarksville, but we need more factories here and larger ones. No place in the South is better suited, on account of location or other particulars, to become a manufacturing center than this city. In fact, it is as a manufacturing town that Clarksville must hope to become great, and it is time that something was being done to attract the attention of capitalists hither and to induce them to invest their money here. We invite the attention of the leading citizens of this place to the state news we publish this week. The spirit of progress is abroad in the land and all over Tennessee the people are talking about manufacturing. Clarksville must not be left behind in the onward rush and with all the inducements that our city can offer, some of the capital that is now seeking investment in Tennessee should be drawn this way.

Clarksville is most advantageously situated. It has a high and healthful location at the point where the Memphis division of the Louisville & Nashville railroad crosses the Cumberland River, giving direct rail and river connections with all the important cities of the South and West. The speedy construction of the new railroad from Evansville to Mobile, to pass through this place, may now be regarded with a degree of certainty. This road, as has been often urged, will make Clarksville the intermediate and connecting point between inexhaustible beds of iron ore and the extensive coal fields of Kentucky. Such a location with such means of transportation must, of necessity, become a cite for manufacturing.

There are still other advantages that must contribute to the prosperity of Clarksville and make it a desirable place of residence. The city, with immediate suburbs, has a population of nearly six thousand, the society is excellent, the people are enterprising and no place has better reputation for peace and orderly conduct. We have churches of every denomination and our superior public school should be an especial attraction to settlers. No town in the Union has better school buildings or better regulated schools. And besides, our public schools, there are several very excellent private schools here, and the Western Presbyterian University, now more prosperous than ever, is one of the best known institutions of learning in the South. Added to all these, we have the further advantage of good gas and excellent water works, a telephone exchange and telegraphic connection with all the world.

We have thus summarized the advantages which this city offers to bring them more forcibly before the mind of the people and to demonstrate the fact that we need no laggards in the progress that infuses the New South. Would it not be a good idea for the city to have an illustrated pamphlet prepared, setting forth the numerous advantages of Clarksville, with cuts of the Court house, the Female Academy, the Howell School, the Tobacco Exchange, and some of our handsome church edifices? These pamphlets could be scattered over the North and East and would aid greatly in advertising the town. It is by this means, chiefly, that the great West has been blown into this unparalleled prosperity. A well written and well distributed pamphlet of this kind might be of untold benefit in inducing the investment of capital here.

## LANGTRY'S FAREWELL.

Mrs. Langtry is playing a two weeks' "farewell" engagement to good houses at the Globe Theatre in New York. She will open the next season at Montreal on the 29th of October. From there she will go again to New York and afterwards probably make a three months tour over Europe. She said to a reporter recently: "I am eight and twenty years of age. Eight of those years I spent in London, where there are more temptations, a hundred fold, than there are here. You suppose that after passing through the temptations of London life I would come to America and abandon myself to the wickedness charged against me?" Mrs. Langtry has herself to blame for this unpleasant talk about her. She should not have permitted the attentions of Gellhardt. The Americans are disposed to make much of distinguished visitors from abroad and Mrs. Langtry would have proved no exception if she had dismissed "Freddie." We are not accustomed in this country to married women receiving the devoted attention of young men, and while in America, Mrs. Langtry should have conformed her actions to our customs.

## The Harmonizer of the Democrats.

New York Sun.

A great public debt is not, in our opinion, a thing which can in itself be reckoned as a public blessing; but in the present instance the patriot may be thankful for its existence. Its effect is to remove a great peril from the pathway of the democracy, and thus it facilitates that peaceful revolution in our politics without which the decayed and corrupt republicanism party might be fastened upon the country for ten years longer.

## TENNESSEE TALK.

Tennessee has 165,550 farms and 1,800 miles of railroad.

Knoxville will have a music festival in May.

The fruit crop all over the State is reported good.

Ex-Comptroller Nolan will make his home at Waverly.

The debt of the city of Memphis is being refunded.

The Paris Intelligence says that wheat is improving since the warm weather began.

The Union City Anchor says wheat and clover in that section are looking fine.

The Dover Courier reports the "squirrel crop" thereabout "simply immense."

Our exchanges are beginning to announce strawberry and ice cream festivals.

The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church meets in Nashville, May 17th.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Tullahoma have ordered ladders and buckets, to be used in case of fire.

A little boy named Eddie Norson was drowned in Bayou Gayoso in Memphis Sunday.

Shelbyville and Fayetteville are still talking of cotton and woolen mills.

David Bell, a well known McKeezie merchant, died at his home in that place Monday night.

The Nashville May drill will furnish the finest display of militia soldiery the Union has ever seen.

The Nashville races begin on the 30th. Noted horses from everywhere will be put on the track.

The Spring meeting of the Jockey Club at Memphis was a great success.

Sir Titus Salt, of England, has come to Tennessee for the purpose of investing in lands.

Immigrant rates over the trunk line from New York to Nashville was reduced to \$17.50.

The saloon keepers of Chattanooga have raised a purse of \$1,000, to the efficacy of the Sunday law in that city.

There is an old house in Lebanon which is a relic of the first settlements. The boards are fastened on with wooden pegs instead of nails.

Telephone lines are being put up from Lebanon to Rome and Alexandria. The places mentioned are all in Tennessee.

Hon. John T. Williams has resumed his connection with the Maury Democrat, published at Columbia.

The New Era says in the mountains adjacent to McMinnville is an abundance of the finest cooking coal to be found in the State.

The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad will have its southwestern extension across Tennessee fenced in with barbed wire.

The McClung Manufacturing Co., is a new enterprise in Knoxville with a general business in the line of sheet metal manufacture.

Hon. James M. Head, a well known member of the Legislature, has moved from Gallatin to Nashville.

Jackson experienced a great poisoning of dogs one night last week. Twelve dead canines were found almost in a pile next morning.

Mrs. Storer, a sister of ex-President Andrew Johnson, died at Union Depot, Carter county, Sunday.

There are now 1350 convicts in the Tennessee penitentiary, the largest number on record. A great majority of these are negroes.

Strangers are pouring into Union City and real estate in that place has increased 25 per cent in value within two months.

Some twenty-five or thirty people were made sick in Jackson last week from eating ice cream made in a brass kettle.

There are seventy-five saw mills in Obion county with a combined capacity of 450,000 feet of lumber daily, and the consumption of timber has scarcely begun.

Mr. Greer Woodlee, one of the largest fruit growers in Warren county, thinks he will make 20,000 bushels of apples this year if no misfortune befalls him.

It is said that Col. V. K. Stephens, a native Tennessean, who has grown rich by stock speculations in New York, will build several iron furnaces in this state.

A new Presbyterian church is being built in Covington, which, when completed, will be a handsome brick structure in Gothic style.

Hon. Jefferson Davis will appear at the meeting of the Southern Historical Society at Nashville, May 23d, only as a member. He will not deliver the regular oration.

Fifty-five infantry companies, five batteries of artillery and several noted military bands have entered for the competitive drill at Nashville, beginning May 21st.

Chattanooga was damaged by a storm Sunday night to the extent of \$20,000. The storm was also very destructive in the surrounding country.

The Rogersville & Manchester railroad has been incorporated. The road is to run from Rogersville Tenn., through Cumberland Gap to Manchester, Ky.

Measures have been taken to secure a fine exhibit of the products of East Tennessee at the Louisville exposition by enterprising citizens of Knoxville.

Commissioner McWhirter proposed to contribute \$2,000 from the bureau of agriculture funds, for the purpose of assisting in making a full and complete display of specimens representing the products of the State at the Boston and Louisville expositions, provided the railroads traversing the State would contribute a like sum. The railroads refused to comply.

The Humbolt Argus devotes one page to horticulture. Fruit and vegetables seem to be monopolizing the attention of farmers in that section, and is assuming immense proportions.

The Female College at Somerville, which is one of the oldest and best known schools in that section, will be without a principal after the close of this session. The position is open for applicants.

Chas. B. Davis, captain of No. 1 engine company, was killed at a fire in Memphis Sunday, and Pete McManus was badly injured, by the falling walls of the burning building.

A correspondent from Shelbyville to the Banner says: "The hub and spoke factory is going up rapidly. The interest in the woolen mill has not died and its friends think it assured."

The Nashville correspondent of the Manufacturers' Record says: "One of the most hopeful signs of industrial progress in Tennessee is the rapidly increasing factories in the small towns of the State."

The Observer claims that there is not a town in the State can show a steadier and more substantial improvement than Fayetteville. Its population has increased 100 per cent in the last decade.

A fast train on the Montgomery division of the Louisville & Nashville road went from Pulaski to Nashville Monday morning at the rate of 1 minute and 33 seconds per mile, stopping nine times on the route.

Dr. T. A. Hoyt, pastor of the first Presbyterian church, Nashville, petitioned the Presbytery recently in session at Hendersonville, to disavow the relation between him and his congregation. The chief ground of his resignation is ill health.

A company has been formed for the manufacture of hosiery and net goods in Columbia which will employ about 30 young girls. The machinery has been purchased and the factory will soon be in operation.

Hon. Asa Faulkner, of McMinnville, has gone to Boston to interest Boston capitalists in cotton manufacture in Tennessee. He thinks the falls of the Caney Fork furnish better water power than the falls of Merrimack at Manchester.

Briant Brothers, of the Eureka Cotton Mills at Athens, have recently purchased, direct from England, a complete outfit of new machinery and have greatly increased their facilities for the manufacture of cotton yarns.

Mr. Wm. Clark, a revenue officer, was waylaid and shot at by moonshiners in "Old Lincoln" last week. The marksmanship of the 'moonies' by the light of the moon, is as good as the whiskey they make and Mr. Clark escaped with a few holes in his coat.

One Lathrop was arrested at Chattanooga Saturday for embezzling \$20,000 from a New York firm in 1876. He escaped to Mexico and recently came to Big creek and engaged in business under the assumed name of James Williamson.

Three weeks ago the report of the wheat crop from Sumner county was very discouraging. The last issue of the Examiner says: "We are greatly pleased with the intelligence from all parts of the county that the wheat has improved wonderfully."

A Terrible Tornado.

One of the greatest cyclones on record passed over Mississippi Sunday afternoon from the northwest to the southeast, boundary of the State. Its first appearance was at Chattanooga in this state and it seems to have spent its force at a point about thirty miles east of Natchez. The greatest destruction was done at the towns of Wesson and Beauford. The last mentioned place, a town of 600 inhabitants on the Illinois Central railroad, was completely destroyed and the inhabitants were killed and wounded. Scarcely a person in the place escaped unhurt. A box car, in which several negroes were playing cards, standing in a cut as deep as the car, was carried over a two-story house 20 yards in the woods. Wesson, a larger town, suffered severely, only a portion of the town being left. The Illinois Central railroad, was completely destroyed and the inhabitants were killed and wounded. Scarcely a person in the place escaped unhurt. A box car, in which several negroes were playing cards, standing in a cut as deep as the car, was carried over a two-story house 20 yards in the woods. Wesson, a larger town, suffered severely, only a portion of the town being left. The Illinois Central railroad, was completely destroyed and the inhabitants were killed and wounded. Scarcely a person in the place escaped unhurt. A box car, in which several negroes were playing cards, standing in a cut as deep as the car, was carried over a two-story house 20 yards in the woods.

The President missed seeing Mrs. Langtry, who, in his absence, might be called the most interesting personage in Washington during the past week. At any rate she was talked about and looked at more than any one else. Indeed, the people expressed a much greater interest in her than in any other woman, and although your correspondent has no desire for either one or the other, he is sure to hear her upon her abilities and personal attractions are too conflicting for any one person to assume the role of umpire. A great patron of the stage could not have expected to find in the "Jersey Lily" the fire of dramatic genius. She was not heretofore a great actress. But men and women with established reputations for good looks almost invariably find their chief business the same when it is a question of good looks alone. Intrinsic beauty cannot be mistaken for anything else. Mental qualities may develop, but the moment you catch sight of a phenomenally beautiful woman you know it, you recognize it instantly and your mind is away. Langtry is not beautiful according to the acknowledged standards of taste. If the genius that produced the Venus Milo, the Venus de Medici, or Thorwaldsen or Canova, were not all wrong, Langtry is not beautiful. They would not have chosen her as a model, or thought of immortalizing her in marble. She has neither the face nor the form that painters or sculptors love to copy. Even her flattering photographs are not beautiful, as any one can see. You search in vain for lines of beauty in her angular face and form. Her face is not oval, is not fine or refined. Her shoulders are too broad, her waist positively widens as she moves. She is the vulgar repetition and hearsay of those who have never studied beauty with intelligence or in the works of the great masters.

Washington, April 28, 1888.

Public Attention Challenged.

The attention of the public is challenged by the certificate signed in fac-simile over their own autograph signatures, that Gen's G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., do have the entire control and management of the distribution to be made on Tuesday, May 8th, at New Orleans, La., by the Louisiana State Lottery Company, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will furnish all information.

From this date until further notice, we will furnish the CHRONICLE and the weekly Courier-Journal for \$3.10, payable in advance.

Some little time has been planted, but farmers are very backward with their crops, owing to heavy rains and high water. There is general complaint about the bugs destroying tobacco plants, and some farmers are talking of planting their tobacco land in late potatoes. Oats and wheat are looking better.

There was a sharp frost last night but so far, the prospects for fruit is good.

Yellow Creek is said to have been two feet higher, from last Sunday's rains, than since the "August fresh" of 1836. The mail rider reports Mr. Wash Norris' mill and the bridge over the creek at the old Forge Mill, washed away. Fences were badly washed.

Ed. J. Covington, died March 28th, aged 33 years, leaving six children, one a young babe. The bereaved family has our warmest sympathy. They moved here recently from Christian county, Kentucky. J. Corbould, April 25, 1888.

A fatal shooting affray occurred in Rutherford county Saturday night, which resulted in the killing of William Ransom by his cousin, Walter Ransom. They quarrelled over a game of poker, when Walter

drove his pistol and shot William through the temple, causing instant death. The murderer mounted his horse and escaped. It is the hope of all good citizens that he be caught and made to suffer the penalty of the law.

Mr. Green Alderson, of Columbia, bought a valise at an express sale in that city, last week, for \$1.25. It contained a suit of clothes, 12 dozen good dress shirts, 1 dozen collars, 1 pair cuff, 1 pair suspenders, 2 pair half hose, a silk handkerchief and a package of letter paper and envelopes. In one of the coat pockets was a two dollar bill, a picture of a beautiful girl and a number of love letters, supposed to be written by the original of the picture. He struck it rich.

Tennessee had by the last census 1506 lawyers, 1848 clergymen, 2688 physicians and surgeons, 218 dentists, 3548 teachers, 156 journalists, 2034 public officials, 639 saloon keepers, 3556 railroad employees, 200 officials and employees of express companies, 219 of telegraph companies, 4078 blacksmiths, 1766 brick and stone masons, 6207 carpenters and joiners, 1518 cotton silk and woollen mill operatives, 1117 iron and steel workers, 1746 millers, 1168 miners, 667 printers, 1557 saw mill operatives, 2973 milliners, tailors and dressmakers, 3917 clerks and salesmen in stores, and 1483 boot shoe makers.

The Banner states, that "Prof. Henry E. Colton, geologist of the agricultural bureau, returned this morning from Maury and Lawrence counties, where he went last week to examine some new banks of iron ore which have been recently opened by the Whitthorne Company, of Columbia. He found at Tucker's bank, near West Point, a very fine bank of ore; it is of the best quality and an enormous quantity of ore. It is situated about six miles from the survey of the new railroad, which is in the course of construction through that section and an attempt will be made to have the route changed so as to pass near the bank. The bank is accessible to both water and wood in abundance and it promises to be quite profitable."

M. Quid, correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, has been traveling over Tennessee lately and writing up the country. He seems to regard the country very favorably from an agricultural standpoint and thinks it a good place for Northern people to emigrate to. This is the way he closes a letter from Memphis: "The Northern politician who affirms that these people look with disfavor upon newcomers from the North, show envy and malice towards a progressive spirit, is a brazen demagogue, who forgets that Southern Tennessee has scores and scores of Northern farmers who are rattling things around in the liveliest manner, and are not only getting rich, but are honored and respected in every neighborhood."

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Washington, April 28, 1888.

Public Attention Challenged.

The attention of the public is challenged by the certificate signed in fac-simile over their own autograph signatures, that Gen's G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., do have the entire control and management of the distribution to be made on Tuesday, May 8th, at New Orleans, La., by the Louisiana State Lottery Company, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will furnish all information.

From this date until further notice, we will furnish the CHRONICLE and the weekly Courier-Journal for \$3.10, payable in advance.

Some little time has been planted, but farmers are very backward with their crops, owing to heavy rains and high water. There is general complaint about the bugs destroying tobacco plants, and some farmers are talking of planting their tobacco land in late potatoes. Oats and wheat are looking better.

There was a sharp frost last night but so far, the prospects for fruit is good.